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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL.
(PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.)
Contains the Latest News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Prices (including Postage) to any
part of the world \$12.
per annum.

No. 16876.

號六十月六年七十壹百九千壹英

SONGKONG SATURDAY, JUNE 16 1917

巳丁未歲年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month

THORNE'S OLD VAT No. 4. SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS:
A.S. WATSON & Co. Ltd.
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
Tel. 616.



ANY EUROPEAN, NON ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to register their
names under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of
Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
6.50 p.m. and 9 p.m. 9.30 p.m. to 11.00
p.m. every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of
an hour.
SUNDAYS.
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12 Noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.30 p.m. to 8.50 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Car at 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time table,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season ticket will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller order
representing Bank Notes.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS SON,
General Managers.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER EVER ISSUED UNDER PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

The Chinese Mail

華字日報
THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.
CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM
NORTH CHINA.
ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE
VARIOUS PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$11.00 per annum delivered to Hongkong
\$17.50 to all other ports.
Wholesale prices, Hongkong.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS
8,000 Tons, 4,000 Horse Power now Built.
Steel Building Work of every Description.
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.
Prompt Attention and Shipment to Destination.
INJECTORS AND STEAM PUMPS.
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS

HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS.
Telephone 482.
COME AND INSPECT
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

BEWARE OF MOSQUITOES! MOSCATTINE.

The infallible insect repeller.
PRICE 50 cents, \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.
32, Queen's Road Central.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
STRAND 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE
4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1912.

Watson's
PURE AND SPARKLING
Formaxone
The MINERAL WATER
THAT FILLS YOU WITH
INVIGORATING HEALTH

A.S. WATSON & CO. LTD.
MINERAL WATER MANUFACTURERS.

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED).
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft
of 200 feet long.
Town Office, 45, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong. Telephone No. 422.
Shipyard: Shum-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9.
Estimates furnished on application to
HONGKONG, April 1, 1917.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG LTD.
AGENTS:
SWITZER & SWEET
TELEPHONE NO. 512
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"TAIKOO"

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD. PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
GENERAL MANAGERS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

PEAK HOTEL.

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.
A
Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
rooms, Roof Garden.
Terms:—From \$5 per day incl. Telegraph add: "Peaceful"
P.O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

TO THOSE GOING AWAY

Keep in touch with local happenings
[by subscribing to

"THE OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE \$13 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

LONDON, June 15.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—
We attacked yesterday evening to the south-east of Messines and astride the Ypres-Comines canal. We quickly overcame the resistance and gained the whole objective in both localities. We took over 150 prisoners, one howitzer and seven machine-guns.
As a result of these operations and the constant pressure since June 7, we occupy the German front line trenches from the Lys river to the Warnave river, and have advanced our line from 500 to 1,000 yards on the whole front from the Warnave river to Klein Zillebeke, a distance of seven miles.
We successfully carried out a raid yesterday night, to the north of Lens.

THE CAPTURE OF INFANTRY HILL.

LONDON, June 15.
Reuter's Correspondent at Headquarters states that the capture of Infantry Hill was the result of the same preparation and forethought, and sudden and irresistible onslaught of the infantry following the battering by the guns, that characterised the other recent successes.
The infantry swarmed up the knoll before dawn, and despite a hot rifle and machine-gun fire, the whole plan was executed by half past seven.
The German casualties are considerable, but what is more important, is that we have strengthened a weak link in our line.
Further to the north, the enemy shows signs of falling back from the positions which the victory at Messines has rendered unhealthy.
It is significant of the enemy's changed view point that the prisoners no longer speak of a drawn war, but merely say that the German army will hold on till the sultriness brings us to our knees.

BRITISH CAPTURES.

IN PRISONERS AND GUNS.
BRITISH REGAINED 600 SQUARE MILES IN A YEAR.
LONDON, June 15.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson stated that to the end of May the British had taken 76,007 prisoners on the West front, to which at least 8,000 must be added for June.
He also stated that since July 1 last year, we had captured 434 guns on the West front. We had taken 10,900 prisoners in Mesopotamia and 8,739 in Egypt where we also captured 18 guns. Also, since the war, we had captured 132 guns in Mesopotamia, excluding the guns lost at Kut and subsequently recaptured. Since July 1, last year, the British had regained about 600 square miles on the West front.

FRANCE AWAITING THE AMERICAN ARMY.

PARIS, June 15.
Replying to the demand for a discussion and to interpellations regarding the French offensive from April 16 to April 20, the Minister of War said: "It is our duty to remove delusions regarding the offensive, which certain people believed was going to be decisive. It is sufficient to cast one's eye on the map to see the progress made by the French who were fighting against masses of Germans released by the momentary weakness of the Russian front and who were attacking them; that the French will have to stand until the end of the American force."

KING AND QUEEN INSPECT SHIP- YARDS AND MUNITION WORKS.

CHEERED BY GERMAN PRISONERS.
LONDON, June 16.
Their Majesties had a busy day yesterday inspecting the North-eastern shipyard and munition works. They saw many of the standardised ships under construction.
German prisoners in the Tees Valley cheered their Majesties.

THE VICTORIA CROSS.

FIVE NEW RECIPIENTS.
LONDON, June 15.
There are stirring stories in connection with the awarding of five new Victoria Crosses.
One example is that of Sergeant Donald Brown, of the New Zealand Infantry, who showed "the most conspicuous bravery and determination in an attack when the Company to which he belonged had suffered very heavy casualties in officers and men, from machine-gun fire. At great personal risk, Sergeant Brown advanced with a comrade, and succeeded in reaching a point to within 30 yards of the enemy guns, and killed four of the gun's crew and captured the gun. Subsequently, when the Company was again held up by machine-gun fire, Sergeant Brown rushed to the gun and killed the crew. After this second position had been won, the Company came under very heavy shell fire and, with an utter contempt for danger, and with great coolness, Sergeant Brown did much to keep up the spirit of the men."
In a subsequent attack, Sergeant Brown again showed most conspicuous gallantry, and attacked, single handed, a machine-gun which was holding up an attack. He killed the gun's crew and captured the gun. This very gallant soldier was killed later whilst sniping at the retreating enemy.

BRITISH MERCHANT CRUISER SUNK.

LONDON, June 15.
The Admiralty announces that the armed merchant cruiser *Avoncrave* was torpedoed in the North Sea, on the night of June 13-14.
She subsequently sank.
One of the crew was killed by the explosion; the others were saved.

FRENCH SHIPPING RETURNS.

PARIS, June 15.
The French Admiralty's shipping report for the week ending June 10, is as follows:
Ships arrived 1,034
Ships departed 1,015
Ships above 1,000 tons sunk 4
Ships under 1,000 tons sunk 1
Fishing boats sunk 8
Steamers unsuccessfully attacked 6
100,000 AEROPLANES.
NEW YORK, June 15.
The Evening Post's Washington correspondent states that the Council of National Defence has decided on the immediate construction of 100,000 aeroplanes.

THE AMERICAN "LIBERTY LOAN."

WASHINGTON, June 15.
The last 24 hours for subscribing to the Liberty Loan was ushered in at noon by the ringing of bells and blowing of whistles throughout the country. The Liberty Bell was rung at Philadelphia, the first time for years. Delayed subscriptions are pouring in.
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

BRITISH GOVERNMENT
WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Applications may be made through the undermentioned Banks from whom full information and the necessary forms may be obtained:-

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA,
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.



War Savings Certificates

Value 5 years
after purchase
£500
£1

Purchase Price
£387 10 0
15s. 6d.

FREE OF INCOME TAX.

For every 15s. 6d. lent now £1 will be paid in 5 years' time equivalent to 5 per cent. compound interest. No Income Tax will be payable.

Anyone, whatever his or her income may be, can buy War Savings Certificates up to a maximum of 500 £1 Certificates in all or their equivalent.

Meanwhile the money may be withdrawn in full any time, with an addition after the first year.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS.

(1) A Certificate entitles the purchaser to receive £1 for each 15s. 6d. on the fifth anniversary of the date of purchase, free of income tax in respect of the accumulated interest.

(2) A Certificate is not transferable except by permission of the Postmaster General; a fee of 1s. will be charged in respect of each transferee. In the event of death, the same rules will be applied as in the case of Savings Bank Deposits.

(3) On written application (on a form obtainable at any Post Office) being made to the Controller, Money Order Department, London, the purchase price, or part thereof in multiples of 15s. 6d., will be repaid at any time, with an addition of 3d. for each 15s. 6d. on the first anniversary of the date of purchase and with a further addition of 1d. per 15s. 6d. for each month thereafter.

(4) No person may hold more than 500 £1 Certificates or their equivalent.

The £1 Certificates (purchase price 15s. 6d.) are issued in book form. The Certificates for 12 (purchase price 22s. 6d.) and 25 (purchase price 41s. 7s. 6d.) are issued without books. The £1, 12s. 6d. and 25s. Certificates are on sale at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

Single Certificates for sums from £100 to £500 may be obtained on application to the Controller and Accountant General, Money Order Department, London; application forms are available at all Post Offices and at most Banks.

If Certificates be lost, and the serial numbers can be furnished to the Controller of the Money Order Department, new Certificates will be issued at charge of 1s.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, LONDON, June, 1916.

(For example of investment in War Savings Certificates, see the other side.)

Examples of Investment in War Savings Certificates

Value after 1 year 5 years 10 years

£100 105 110 115

£200 210 220 230

£300 315 330 345

£400 420 440 460

£500 525 550 575

£600 630 660 690

£700 735 770 805

£800 840 880 920

£900 945 990 1035

£1,000 1,050 1,100 1,150

£1,100 1,155 1,210 1,265

£1,200 1,260 1,320 1,380

£1,300 1,365 1,430 1,495

£1,400 1,470 1,540 1,610

£1,500 1,575 1,650 1,725

£1,600 1,680 1,760 1,840

£1,700 1,785 1,870 1,955

£1,800 1,890 1,980 2,065

£1,900 1,995 2,090 2,180

£2,000 2,100 2,200 2,300

£2,100 2,205 2,310 2,415

£2,200 2,310 2,420 2,530

£2,300 2,415 2,530 2,645

£2,400 2,520 2,640 2,760

£2,500 2,625 2,750 2,875

£2,600 2,730 2,860 2,990

£2,700 2,835 2,970 3,110

£2,800 2,940 3,080 3,225

£2,900 3,045 3,190 3,340

£3,000 3,150 3,300 3,455

INTIMATIONS

RUSSIAN 5% INTERNAL LIBERTY
LOAN 1917.

SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSIAN ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to 25th June, 1917.

The price of issue is 95%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 55 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be reimbursed at par after the 25th March, 1927.

Coupons are payable half yearly on the 25th March and the 25th September.

Interest on the loan runs from the 25th March, 1917—interest from that date to be added to the price of issue.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALL,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 3, 1917.

THE ANDERSON
MUSIC CO., LTD.

HIGH CLASS

PIANOS

SALE OR

HIRE.

CASH OR

CREDIT.

TUNING & REPAIRING.

A SPECIALITY.

15, Des Vaux Road. Tel. 1322.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNED BEEF

AND

CORNED PORK.

PUT UP IN KEES AND BARRELS

FOR

EXPORT OR STEAMERS USE

Don't Worry!
In here.

KEATING'S

KILLS

BUGS

FLEAS

MOTHS

BEEETLES

TINS 3/6

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

ANTI-PAIN PILLS

MARTIN'S

APIOL-STEEL

ANTI-PAIN PILLS

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Telephone 373.

Telegraphic Address:

"VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,

Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

THERAPION

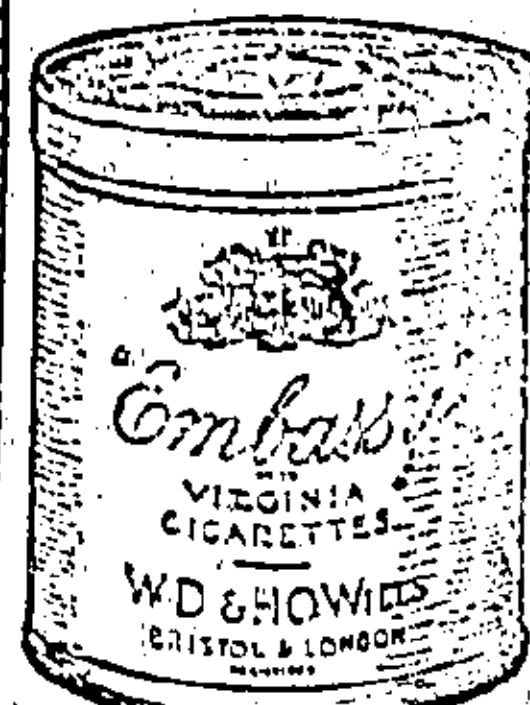
THERAPION

QUALITY is the point

which is necessary

in an enjoyable

Cigarette.



That's why

"EMBASSY"

VIRGINIA No. 77

has been justly

described as

THE CIGARETTE

DE LUXE.

This Advertisement is issued by
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co., Ltd.

BACK TO THE STONE AGE

CHANGING WEAPONS OF THE

FIGHTING OFFICER.

DISCARDED SWORD.

There was once a time, not so very

long ago, says a writer in a home paper,

when an officer could be distinguished

from his men even in the toughest battles.

This was by reason of his conspicuous

uniform and his highly decorative arms.

Today the officer, be he second lieutenant

or senior major of his battalion, looks

practically the same as thirty yards dis-

tance as his men. Both officer and man

are clothed in khaki material, and the

mind which sticks to Tommy sticks also

to the lieutenant. The collar and tie

alone distinguish the officer from the man.

Each use the rifle and bayonet, the officer

alone in infancy units having a revolver

nominal as his primary weapon of

offence and defence. Bombs, the most

crude and beastly of all the inventions of

modern warfare, are used by all.

CAVE MAN'S CLUB.

In the very dark ages of long ago there

was nothing romantic about war—perhaps

even less than there is to-day.

The officer was the man of greatest "beef."

He wielded the heaviest club or stone axe,

and it is hoped, dashed in the toughest

heads. He had no distinctive uniform.

Maybe his club had a few strands of cop-

per wound round the handle for decorative

and non-slipping purposes; otherwise,

your "officer" of the dark ages was identi-

cal with the "Tommy" of his day.

For hundreds of years, all over Europe

the club remained the weapon par excel-

lence for "officers" and men. The cave

man sought out his enemy of the woods

and forests club in hand. He went wife-

hunting after the same fashion; for in

those old days it was the biggest club and

the strongest arm which bound the

marriage ties.

After the club came the stone axe, but

the club was not yet doomed. The wars

of the cave men and the tree- and forest

dwellers went on without ceasing, until

one fine day some one discovered the bow

and arrow. Then it was that the man

with the hairy arms and the big club and

the stone axe received a nasty shock. He

found that his enemies in the trees could

hit him in safety from afar off and that

he could not hit back.

This was not to his liking at all. He

had to sit down and think. "So he sat

himself down," and ruminated, and got the

big wheels of his sluggish brain to move,

and after many years came the chariot

as a result of his calculations. This first

chariot was no prettier than our tanks

of to-day, but it is more probable

that it caused just as much sensation.

It must have been a fearsome sight—just

a wooden platform, with a "gunwale" of

two trunks and heavy shields, with round

discs for wheels, from which projected

great spikes of sharpened stone.

We can easily picture to ourselves such

a chariot going into action—the charioteer,

all hairy and bearded and muscular, the

great horses, and the crew of "beef-

ers," equally hairy and repulsive, armed

with clubs, stone axes, and bows and

arrows. Here was the method of com-

bating the men who slew from the trees

with flying arrows. The chariot could

drive on within bowshot of the forest, and

with luck and good shooting bring the

tree-dwellers to earth. Then the club

and the axe would come into their own

again; and the cracked skulls would equal

the number of arrow-torn bodies, and

every man would be satisfied—provided he

got his blow in first.

It is only to-day that the infantry officer

has definitely discarded the sword as a

fighting weapon, for at the beginning of

the present war many officers took their

swords with them, sharpened for actual

fighting. However, the world is now

supposed to be more advanced, and like

the dwellers in the trees and forests, we

kill from afar off, but not with bows and

arrows.

Our great howitzers hurl shells for

miles across sea, desert, and farm land,

and the trenches are no place for the

sword. A rifle is a heavy and cumber-

some thing to carry when leading men.

When the officer of to-day has exhausted

his revolver ammunition he resorts to the

sick which hangs on his wrist by a little

leather strap. The sick shops of Bond

Street and Piccadilly call these sticks

loaded canes. In reality they are clubs,

and so we go back to the primeval.

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS

ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

SHIPPING FORMS

WINE LISTS

CIRCULARS

MENUS

PAMPHLETS

INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,

5, Wyndham Street.

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5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS</



WATSON'S THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST

FOR 25 YEARS.
POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY. NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE No. 616.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

having arrived, Consignees of Goods by
her are notified that all Goods are being
landed at their risk into the Lazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Co. Ltd., where and from
the shares delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 23rd instant
will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined by Messrs.
Goldard and Douglas on 22nd instant,
at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be
presented in writing within 10 days
after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case, whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1890

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m.,
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A MISCELLANEOUS STOCK,

Comprising—
A variety of Dress Materials including
Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (Blue,
Black and White), Fritts, Holland White
Linen, Drill, etc., etc., Counterpanes,
Blankets, Handkerchiefs, Towels, Toilet
Soap, Perfumery,
etc., etc., etc.

Sun Hats, Panama Hats, Lady's Silk
Hosiery, etc., etc.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1888

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on

SATURDAY,

the 23rd June, 1917,
at 12 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Vaux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF "MANGANESE PUTTY"

(will be sold in small lots to suit
intending purchasers).
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 16, 1917. 1889

THE CALENDAR.

MEMO FOR TO-MORROW.

Bunker Hill Day, U.S.A.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, June 19—
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,
Blackwood Ware, etc. at Messrs.
Hughes and Hough's.
9.05 p.m.—New Moon.

FRIDAY, June 22—
Anniversary of the King's Coronation.

SATURDAY, June 23—
Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894).
Dragon-Boat Festival.

SUNDAY, June 24—
Midsummer Day.

WEDNESDAY, June 27—
Entries close for third Gymkhana.

THURSDAY, June 28—
Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock
Exchange.

MONDAY, July 1—
Dominion Day, Canada.

SATURDAY, July 7—
12.45 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, June 16, 1917.

THE AIR RAID.

Mr. BONAR LAW recently stated in
the House of Commons that the
Government had carefully considered
the question of reprisals, and thought
reprisals in certain circumstances are
inevitable. That being so there can be
little difference of opinion about the
recent bombing of London by the
enemy coming within the category
of circumstances which make reprisals
inevitable. Over fifty persons were
killed and four hundred injured, and
not a single soldier among them.
Whether the German raiders embarked
on the adventure with any clearly
defined purpose of doing military
damage, or simply to destroy any-
thing and murder anybody—man,
woman or child—we do not yet
know, but the enemy airmen have
had sufficient experience to know
that, compelled as they are for their
own safety to fly at enormous altitudes
over a city like London, where no-
thing has been left undone to afford
protection from such raids, it is
practically impossible for the raiders
to be sure of hitting any special
object which he has set out to
destroy, and one is therefore driven
to the conclusion that in making these
raids on the capital of the British
Empire, the directors of these forays
are utterly indifferent as to whether
they murder women and children
or destroy arsenals or docks. The
Parliamentary Secretary for War
says the raid on London is
regarded "as a reprisal for the con-
tinuous and effective raids by the
British in the region of Zebrugge,
the German submarine base. The
idea is typically German, and, no
doubt, the directors of these raids
are counting very largely on the
great reluctance manifested by the
British people to deviate from the
high principles of humanity in the
conduct of the war to the extent
of entering into competition with
them in the way of reprisals.
It is, of course, just as feasible for
the Allies to drop bombs on cities
in Germany and to slaughter and
murder non-combatant men, women and
children as it has been possible for
the Germans to do this in England.
Obviously it is only a question as to
whether Britain and France are to
be forced to descend to the same level
of savagery as Germany and retaliate
on German cities regardless of any
military necessity. Germany would
have only herself to blame if that
should happen. It is a matter for
great regret that the whole of the
raiders succeeded in escaping after
their murderous foray. Mr. MAC-
PHERSON told the House of Commons
that the raiders crossed the Chan-
nel in twelve minutes, but
unless they had machines capable of
travelling more than a hundred and
twenty miles an hour, it must have
taken them half an hour to reach the
Channel from London. So that the
raiders must have been flying over
England altogether about an hour,
and the fact that this was possible
without any being brought down
shows that there are problems in the

defence of England against air raids
which yet remain to be solved. In
the fields of fair fight on land and
on the sea Germany is a beaten
enemy, and though her capacity for
mischief in the air and under the
sea remains for the time being
considerable, Germany is merely
piling up the bill of costs which she
will have to pay when she is at
length compelled to acknowledge
her defeat.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Exchange was an eighth up this
morning—T. T. 2.31 and Demand
2.39.16.

Prior to the death of Mr. William
Henry Stowe, who was for 40 years the
Alvisier to the Japanese Department
of Communications, His Majesty the
Emperor of Japan was pleased to
confer upon him the First Order of
Merit with the Grand Cordon of the
Rising Sun.

It is notified in the *Gazette* that
under Regulation 2 of the Regulations
relating to Launches and Motor Boats
made by the Governor-in-Council
on the 5th day of April, the owners
of all launches and motor boats are
required before obtaining licences, to
have their launches or motor boats
surveyed by a Government Marine
Surveyor. Surveys by the owners'
private Surveyor cannot be recognised.

On the night of the 1st inst. a
whale, about 180 feet in length, swam
into Dairan Bay, tearing through a
fishing net laid under water off the
promontory at the east of Jijiko (East
End) at the east of Dairan wharves.
The mammal is supposed to have been
after a shoal of sardines. This is the
first whale that has ever got into the
Dairan Bay, says our Dairan corres-
pondent.

CITY HALL WORK PARTY.

During the past fortnight the City
Hall Work Party packed:—

180 Shirts,
180 Pyjamas,
130 Vests,
92 Bed-jackets,
12 Reversible bed-jackets,
20 Shrouds,
45 Milk-covers,
4 prs. Slippers,
8 prs. Invalids boots,
20 Knitted caps,
30 prs. Socks.

One case was sent to Queen Mary's
Needlework Guild in London, one to
the French Red Cross Headquarters,
Paris, and three to Mesopotamia.

A consignment was received from
the Italian Convent, too late to be
packed this week. It will appear in
the next list.

The badges sent out from Queen
Mary's Needlework Guild have now
arrived, and are being distributed to
all workers who sent their names in
last Autumn. Will any members of
the City Hall Work Party who did
this, and who have not yet received a
badge, please come to the City Hall
next Tuesday morning, when they
will be given out.

The raffle for the picture, by Mrs.
Macpherson, of Magazine Gap, will
be drawn next Tuesday morning at
the City Hall, at 11 o'clock. The
proceeds go to the Aeroplane Fund.

This week we lose the help of the
Kongmoon Work Party—holiday trips
have dispersed the workers. We
wish them a pleasant summer, and
that they may come back invigorated
and ready for the winter's work.

The American ladies in the Colony
have formed themselves into a Work-
ing Party, with Mrs. W. D. Kraft
at their head, and have affiliated
themselves with the City Hall Work
Party. We extend a hearty welcome
to them—not only on account of the
actual work they will turn out, which
we know will be excellent, but also
because we like to feel they are work-
ing alongside us—all going forward
together in our endeavour to send
some help and comfort to the men
who are fighting.
(Signed) ETHEL M. STABLE.

KAISERIN'S JEWELS.

Among the Kaiserin's jewels which
have been seen in Copenhagen are
a magnificent diamond necklace consisting
of 272 large and small brilliants. It was
a gift from the late Mr. Pierpont Morgan
to the Kaiserin. It is a magnificent
diamond half-ornament, which by the
Emperor of Austria, and a new
one was also designed.

CHANG HSUN ENTERS PEKING.

WITH POMF AND CIRCUMSTANCE
BEFITTING AN IMPERIAL
CONQUEROR.

(With Tsz Yat Po's Service.)

PEKING, June 15.
General Chang Hsun entered Peking
yesterday afternoon with all the pomp
befitting an imperial conqueror.

He arrived by special train, was met
by the highest officials and was driven
through the streets, which were guard-
ed by all the armed forces in Peking,
his own troops alternating with those
of the Government.

He will reside in the former Vice-
Presidential Palace.

Li King Hsi and other members of the
Provisional Government were due to
arrive last night.

THE DISSOLUTION MANDATE.

SHANGHAI, June 15.
The mandate dissolving Parliament
was originally drafted by Fong Kui,
who worded it to read the "re-election"
of Parliament and not dissolution, but
General Chang Hsun was not satisfied
with this, whereupon it was re-drafted
and the text was increased by two-
thirds.

Kong Chiu-chung brought the two
drafts to Tientsin, one of which was the
mandate above referred to and the
other was a draft of the mandate in
which the President tendered his
resignation. Upon seeing them, Chang
Hsun said that they were not according
to his idea, and they did not require
his going to Peking. He stated
that if the President was not in
earnest he could only return to
Chuchow and leave the situation to
take care of itself.

Kong Chiu-chung then returned to
Peking and reported to the President
the remarks of Chang Hsun, whereupon
the President altered his plans and
telegraphed to the provinces explaining
his action.

SPLIT IN THE NORTHERN PARTY.

PEKING, June 15.
Chang Hsun and Li King-shi are
making arrangements to form a new
Cabinet.

It appears that the Northern party
has split up into many factions and
judging from the situation, old officials
will be selected as Cabinet Ministers.

SIANFU OCCUPIED.

PEKING, June 15.
A telegram has been received in
Peking from the Shenai Law Protection
Army, under the leadership of the
northern Shensi Defence Commissioner,
that Jing Soong-sing has attacked and
occupied Sianfu.

Chan Shu-fan has fled, and Li Kung-
yuan has again been made Governor.
Another report states that Li Kung-
yuan has been killed.

M.P.'S SALARIES.

SHANGHAI, June 15.
Kong Chiu-chung has informed the
members of both Houses of Parliament
that he will give them their salaries for
June and July.

JAPAN AND THE AMERICAN NOTE TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, June 7.
Mr. Lansing announces that any
irritation in the Japanese Press over
the American Note to China must be
due entirely to the publication of a
bogus Note. The correct text since
published has removed any suspicions.
The State Department explains that
the American Note was inspired simply
by a desire to aid the rival Chinese
factions to come together.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

LONDON, June 15.
In the House of Commons, Lord
Robert Cecil stated that he understood
that the United States had recently
addressed a Note to China deploring the
recent dissensions in China, and hoping
that tranquility would forthwith be
established. The United States had
not yet communicated with Great
Britain.

The total output of the Kailan
Mining Administration's mines for the
week ending 2nd June, 1917 amounted
to 69,992 tons and the sales during this
period, to 63,397 tons.

SAFE SURE ALWAYS CURES.

DO not suffer from campy, colic, or
other ailments which when Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy goes to the right spot and gives
immediate relief. You cannot afford to
be without it. It is a safe, sure, and
certain remedy for all ailments of the
digestive system, and is the only safe
and certain remedy for all ailments of
the digestive system.

NEW TYPHOON SIGNALS.

It is notified in the *Gazette* over
the signature of Mr. T. F. Claxton,
Director of the Royal Observatory, that
new Local and Non-Local Storm Signal
Codes will be introduced at Hongkong
on 1st July, 1917, in place of the old
Local Code, and the China Coast Code.

The principal change in the Local
Code is that the new signals will show
the direction from which the gale is
expected, whereas the old signals
showed the position of the typhoon.
The latter will be indicated, as hereto-
fore, by the Non-Local Signals. The
new Local Code is given below:—

DAY SIGNALS.

- 1—Red cone, point upward, will
mean a typhoon exists which may
possibly cause a gale at Hongkong
within 24 hours.
- 2—Black cone point upward—Gale
expected from the North (N.W. to
N.E.).
- 3—Black cone point downward—Gale
expected from the South (S.E. to
S.W.).
- 4—Black drum—Gale expected from
the East (N.E. to S.E.).
- 5—Black ball—Gale expected from
the West (N.W. to S.W.).
- 6—Two black cones, top one point
down, bottom one point up—Gale
expected to increase.
- 7—Black cross—Wind of typhoon
forces expected (any direction).

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
three explosive bombs, fired at intervals
of 10 seconds at the Water Police
Station and repeated at the Harbour
Office.

The signals will be lowered when it
is considered that all danger is over.

The Day Signals will be displayed at
the masthead of the storm signal mast
on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office,
H.M.S. *Tamar*, Green Island signal mast,
the flagstaff on the premises of the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company at Kowloon, the
flagstaff on the premises of the Standard
Oil Company at Lai-chi-kok, and the
flagstaff near the Field Officer's Quarters
at Lyemun.

NIGHT SIGNALS. (Lamps.)

- 1—White, White, White.
- 2—White, green, green.
- 3—Green, white, white.
- 4—Green, green, white.
- 5—White, white, green.
- 6—Green, green, green.
- 7—Red, red, red.

The Night Signals will be displayed,
at sunset, on the tower of the Railway
Station, on H.M.S. *Tamar*, and on the
Harbour Office flagstaff. They will
have the same signification as the day
signals.

Signal No. 7 will be accompanied by
explosive bombs as above, in the event
of the information conveyed by this
signal being first published at night.

SUPPLEMENTARY WARNINGS.

When local signals are displayed in
the Harbour, a Cone will be exhibited
at the following stations:—Gap Rock,
Waglan, Stanley, Aberdeen, San Ki
Wan, Sai Kung, Sha Tau Kok, Tai Po
to notify the fact to native craft and
passing ocean vessels, on demand, by
signal from lighthouses.

The object of the code is to give at
least 24 hours' warning of a gale (Force
8 by Beaufort Scale, or 40-45 m.p.h.,
mean velocity by Dines Anemometer)
and also warnings of expected changes in
the direction and force of the wind.
Owing, however, to the uncertain move-
ments of typhoons, and to insufficient
telegraphic observations, it will occasion-
ally happen that signals 2 to 5 may be
displayed without a gale occurring at
Hongkong, or even Gap Rock, but the
reverse is not likely to happen, except
in the case of typhoons forming in the
vicinity and travelling rapidly towards
Hongkong, or of a local typhoon
increasing its rate of progression
abnormally.

Signal No. 1 is intended as a warning
to "Stand By" and watch for the next
signal.

In the new Non-Local Code the
approximate velocity of the storm
centre will be shown, in addition to its
direction of motion, and the position of
the centre will be given in degrees of
latitude and longitude. The time at
which the warning was issued will also
be shown.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

Standing at the tomb of George
Washington on April 20, Mr. Balfour paid
homage to the immortal memory of the
"soldier statesman, patriot, who would
have rejoiced to see the country of which
he was by birth a citizen and the country
which his genius called into existence
fighting side by side to save mankind
from subjection to a military despotism."
Above the tomb the Stars and Stripes,
the Union Jack, and the Tricolor were
flying side by side while his speech

THE MAGISTRACY.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

A European named Alexander Dunn,
Second Engineer of the s.s. *Lachow*,
appeared before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this
morning to answer the charge of having
assaulted the Chinese ticket collector of
the steam launch *Mollie* at about 11.30
o'clock last night, on board the launch,
whilst the boat was leaving Blake Pier.

The complainant, who entered the
witness box with head swathed in band-
ages and his jacket covered with blood
stains, deposed that at about 11.30
o'clock last night, whilst the steam
launch *Mollie* lay alongside of Blake
Pier, the defendant and about ten other
passengers boarded the launch. When
the complainant asked for his fare,
the defendant refused to pay him. The
complainant then proceeded to collect
fares from the other passengers. After
he had collected all the other
passengers' fares he again asked the
defendant to pay his fare. After
abusing the complainant, the defendant
produced a ten-dollar note and asked
for change. When the complainant
produced nine dollars change, he was
assaulted by the defendant and several
other passengers on the launch.

In cross-examining the complainant,
the defendant asked: Are you quite
sure I am the man who first struck
you?

Complainant: Yes; quite sure.
The Chinese Second Engineer of the
Mollie was then called and his story of
the assault corroborated the evidence
given by the complainant. The witness
added that he had seen the defendant
waving a spanner over his own head.

Defendant asked: What were you
doing on deck, since you are the second
engineer and your place is below in the
engine room?

Witness: I was awaiting orders.

"With the engines going astern,"
enquired the defendant, and then quick-
ly added, "Who was in charge of the
engine room during your absence?"

"The assistant fireman," answered
the witness.

The Defendant: It is ridiculous
your Worship, to think Captain
Beckwith would give a certificate to an
engineer who would be absent from the
engine room whilst his boat was leaving
a pier, with the engines going astern.
I, therefore, do not think the witness
either heard the alteration or saw the
fight.

After evidence had been given by the
Indian police constable who arrested the
defendant, the latter was called upon to
give his account of the assault.

The defendant stated that it was a
case of mistaken identity. He explained
that at about 11.30 o'clock last night,
he and several other passengers boarded
the steam launch *Mollie*. The defendant's
story was correct regarding the details
leading up to the assault, but it was not
the defendant, but another passenger,
with whom the complainant had engaged
in an altercation regarding the payment
of a fare and the changing of a ten-
dollar note. The other passenger had
refused to give up his ten dollar note
until the complainant gave him nine
dollars change, and when the complain-
ant began to "argue the point," he
received a "clout in the eye."

A fight then ensued between the
passenger and the complainant and
during the scuffle, the defendant, who
had been sitting opposite the belligerent
passenger, received a "punch on the
nose." The defendant did not know
which of the two combatants had struck
him, but considering it "up to him"
to "level up matters," he became
a participant in the engagement. It
was then the Police arrived on the scene
and the complainant subsequently
accused the defendant of being the
passenger who first struck him.

His Worship (to the defendant): I
suppose it was a rather happy party that
boarded the steam launch last night!

Defendant: Well, your Worship, I
dare say it was.

His Worship: How about the
spanner?

Defendant: I know nothing of the
spanner.

His Worship: Did you see the
Chinese Second Engineer on deck
during the fight?

Defendant: No, I was too busy
looking after myself.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

ALLEGED LARCENY FROM A STEAMER.

Louis Martel, Second Officer of a
steamer lying in the harbour, this
morning charged a Chinese coolie with
the larceny of a tin-lined wooden box
from the vessel.

After evidence was heard, the case
was adjourned.

OPIMUM CONCEALED IN BEDS.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning,
the case was heard in which Revenue
Inspector Widdin charged two Chinese
commission brokers with the unlawful
possession of 99½ taels of prepared
opium and 26 taels of opium gross,
found concealed between the boards of
two beds respectively occupied by the
two defendants, in their cubicle at No.
1, Ng Fook Lane.

M. J. D. Lloyd, of the Imports and
Exports Office, appeared to prosecute,
and the defendants, who pleaded not
guilty to the charge, were represented
by Mr. Leo D'Almada.

After evidence was heard, the case
was adjourned until next Wednesday.

A BANISHMENT CASE.

Mr. Dyer Ball this morning sentenced
a Chinese banished to one year's hard
labour on the charge of returning to the
Colony before his term of banishment
had expired.

HONGKONG AEROPLANE FUND.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST No. 10.

Ho. Kom Tong	\$500.00
Dr. Jordan, Forsyth, Grue &	
Aubrey	100.00
J. R. Michael & Co.	100.00
J. W. G. Bonham	100.00
Bills for picture given by Mrs.	
Dryan	100.00
D. V. Stevenson	50.00
G. B.	30.00
R.H. Anonymous, K.H.D.	
E.R.D. & O.P.L.	\$10 each
A. D. Macdonald, M.S., H.A.L.,	
S.G., G.C., M.R., L.L.,	
E.H.M., G.F. & A.E.	\$5 each
M.F.S. & C.R.	\$3 each
C.I.W. & V.M.M.	\$1 each
Per Mr. J. H. Osberry—	
J. H. Osberry, M. Picknell,	
J. C. Smith, T. Johnstone,	
\$10 each	40.00
T. A. Bampton, A. D. Cobb,	
D. MacGibbon & E. Lapack,	
\$5 each	20.00
Collected by Mr. A. F. Arculli—	
E. Pusaney	35.00
S. C. Ismail	35.00
A. F. Arculli	30.00
N. Mohamedally	25.00
R. A. Curreen	20.00
Mohamed' Ali	20.00
Dr. H. el Arculli	15.00
O. el Arculli	15.00
Neordin	15.00
A. el Arculli, A. K. el Arculli,	
E. el Arculli, O. el Arculli,	
Jr., V. Curreen, Cassam	
Ahmed, Abdoolay Erakim	
& Co.; Kayamally & Co.,	
M. H. E. Elias, M.	
Mahomed & S. A. Bur,	\$10 each
A. Curreen, A. B. Suffad, M.	110.00
Akbar, F. Mohamed, Sheriff	
Abbas, Sirdar Khan, Mohi-	
deen & Co., Abbas Khan,	
S. B. Lsmail, Nur Khan, G.	
M. Hakin & Mohamed Din,	
\$5 each	60.00
Sandar Din & Feroz Ali,	\$2 each
Kazim Duldah, G. Peerbhoy,	5.00
Sin, Abdullah, Jalal Din,	
Allah, Ditta, Nanigah,	
Abdoola Khan,	\$1 each

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

SPEECHES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

GENERAL PERSHING AN INTERESTED LISTENER.

Paris, June 15. General Pershing attended the Chamber of Deputies and listened to speeches by M. Ribot and M. Viviani.

M. Ribot, the Prime Minister, defended the action of the Powers in restoring the Greek Constitution and praised M. Venizelos. He said that M. Jomart's action in Greece had proved that the best way of curbing German insolence and of halting German troops was to act decisively. M. Ribot paid a tribute to the intervention of the United States, as one of the greatest events in history. He quoted President Wilson's message to Russia, reciting the aims of the war, as a justification of France's claim for the return of Alsace and Lorraine. He concluded: "We will not yield. We shall conquer."

M. Viviani described his visit to America and said that America had entered the war "determined that there should be no peace without victory." He added: "There can be no peace until the sanguinary autonomy, which has already received deadly blows, does not exist."

THE DEPARTURE OF THE DEPOSED KING CONSTANTINE.

Athens, June 15. The King left on June 13. His departure was followed by no disorders. The Royal Family left the Palace, escorted by a crowd of 10,000 people, and proceeded aboard a British warship.

FOOD FOR GREECE.

Athens, June 15. Mr. Jomart has informed the Government of Greece that the commodities held up at Salonica will be delivered immediately and ships bound for the Straits, with wheat, coal and maize, have been ordered to proceed to their destinations.

RUSSIANS AND THE PROPOSED INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Petrograd, June 15. The Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates replying to the protests of Mr. Henderson, M. Thomas, and Mr. Van der Velde, against the Council convening an International Conference before the negotiations between the British, French and Russian Delegates had been concluded, declares that the forthcoming International Socialist Conference could easily reach an understanding regarding Alsace and Lorraine and other regions, as the members had already recognized the rights of nations to dispose of their own destinies.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

Amsterdam, June 15. During the Budget debate in the Austrian Reichsrath, the Socialists demanded that the Government proclaim a desire for peace on a basis of no annexations and no indemnities.

FOREST FIRES IN GERMANY.

Amsterdam, June 15. A fire has destroyed miles of forest near Cassel. This makes the twelfth forest fire in Germany in two months. Incendiarism is suspected.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER OF WAR.

The Hague, June 15. M. Jonckheer Jonge has been appointed Minister of War. He is the first civilian to hold the post.

THE FOOD CONTROLLERSHIP.

London, June 15. Later. In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that Lord Rhonda had been appointed Food Controller.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 15. Messrs. Samuel, Montague and Company's report states that the market has at length left the doldrums, in which it had remained for over a month. The change was accompanied by abrupt upward movements in price. The disquieting news from China has aggravated the firmness of the market.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

STREETS RESEMBLE A SHAMBLES.

London, June 16. Reuter's Correspondent at Ashton-under-Lyne describing the terrible explosion which occurred there on Wednesday afternoon says it hurled fragments of boilers, bricks and the framework of gas holders in all directions over an area of a mile.

The streets in the immediate vicinity resembled a shambles. A fire followed the explosion and spread, destroying a cotton mill and a corn mill. Many children going home from school were among the victims.

A member of the firm owning the munitions factory, seeing that an explosion was inevitable, ran round the works, warning the employees. His mutilated body was found in the debris.

The west end of the town was practically demolished. Two gasometers were blown up, and fragments damaged the adjacent towns of Dukinfield and Stalybridge. Barrels of burning tar hurtling through the air, set fire to the gas works at Dukinfield.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE AIR RAID.

REGARDED AS A REPRISAL.

London, June 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. Macpherson, Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, mentioned that the raiders crossed the Channel in twelve minutes.

He understood that it was true that one enemy machine was brought down near Sheerness.

He regarded the raid as a reprisal for the continuous and effective raids in the Zebrugge region.

The authorities, he added, were satisfied with London's air defences.

RAIDERS ESCAPE WITHOUT LOSS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Derby stated that there were no soldier casualties in yesterday's air raid. No enemy aeroplane was brought down.

BRITISH STORM IMPORTANT POSITIONS.

London, June 14. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "We carried out a successful operation this morning eastward of Montchyle-Pereux. We stormed hostile positions of considerable local importance on a frontage of three-quarters of a mile on the high ground of Infantry Hill, which was stubbornly contested on numerous occasions. We gained all our objectives and took 175 prisoners."

We brought down yesterday one German aeroplane and drove down three. None of ours are missing.

BRITISH CAPTURE RED SEA FORT.

London, June 15. The Admiralty announces that warships captured, on Tuesday, Fort Salih, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, and 180 miles to the north of Perim, after three hours' resistance. They also took 94 prisoners, and captured three machine-guns, two mountain-guns, military stores, camels and harbour plant.

FRENCH ACTIVITY IN THESSALY.

London, June 15. A French Eastern communiqué states that in Thessaly our cavalry occupied Trilaka.

A battalion of light infantry has moved to Volo.

GERMAN SUBMARINE METHODS.

London, June 15. The two latest authenticated cases illustrate again the utter brutality of the German submarine methods.

The steamship *Kariba* was sunk without warning 230 miles from land on April 13th. Ten of the crew were eventually picked up and taken to hospital in a precarious condition after being for two days in an open boat, during a week of which they were without food. Two of the survivors have since died. Another boat, containing 21 of the crew, has not yet been accounted for, and it is feared that it must be regarded as lost.

The steamer *Callina* was torpedoed without warning 240 miles from land on April 4th. The ship sank in a few minutes, and all on board were flung into the water. The master and 29 of the crew were drowned, and the remainder clambered into a boat. They drifted about without food for sixteen days, and when only two out of twenty had survived they were eventually picked up in a terrible condition, one of the survivors losing a foot besides sustaining other serious injuries.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

SPECIAL ROLL OF HONOUR.

London, June 15. In the House of Commons, Mr. George Roberts, representing the Board of Trade, announced the institution and periodical publication of a special Roll of Honour for members of the mercantile marine killed or taken prisoners in the service of the Empire.

The question of compensation, he added, would be sympathetically reviewed.

AMERICAN FLAG DAY.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADDRESS.

Washington, June 14. Continuing his address in the Washington Monument grounds, on Flag Day, the President emphasized that in a matter of conquest the German Government could not go further and dare not go back. Therefore, it wished to close the bargain before it was too late.

The military masters of Germany saw very clearly that if they fell back or were forced back an inch their power at home and abroad would fall to pieces. They were thinking now more especially of their power at home, which was trembling under their feet. A deep fear had entered their hearts, and their only chance to perpetuate their military power or even their controlling political influence was to secure a peace now with an immense advantage still in their hands, and thus justify themselves before the German people.

The President proceeded: "They would thus have gained by force what they had promised to gain thereby, namely, an immense expansion of German power and an immense enlargement of German industrial and commercial opportunities. Their prestige and political power would be secure. If they fail their people would thrust them aside. A Government accountable to the people themselves would be set up in Germany as in England, the United States and France—all great countries of modern times, except Germany. If they succeed, they are safe, and Germany and the world are undone. If they fail, Germany is swept and the world will be at peace. Their present particular aim is to deceive all those who throughout the world stand for the rights of peoples and the self-government of nations, for they see what an immense strength the forces of justice and liberalism are gathering out of this war. They are employing liberals in their enterprises, but let them once succeed and these men who are now their tools will be ground to powder beneath the weight of a great military empire. The revolutionaries of Russia will be cut off from all succour and co-operation of Western Europe. A counter-revolution will be fostered and supported. Germany herself will lose her chance of freedom and all Europe will arm for the next final struggle."

President Wilson affirmed that this sinister intrigue is being conducted in every country in Europe to which the agents and dupes of the German Government could get access. It is also being conducted in America no less actively than in Russia. German agents in America had learned discretion and kept within the law. They sought to undermine the Government while professing loyalty, but they would make no headway. America had made her choice and she would stand by it. She would stand in the way of her high resolution to vindicate and make secure for the salvation of the nation every principle she held dear. "We are ready to plead at the bar of history, and our flag shall wear a new lustre once more. We shall make good with our lives, fortunes and the great faith with which we were born, and a new glory shall shine in the face of our people."

"A DIVINE REBUKE."

VICAR THINKS BAD WEATHER IS PUNISHMENT TO SUNDAY WORKERS.

Addressing his parishioners at the Easter vestry at St. Saviour's, Bath, the vicar (the Rev. A. Wilkinson Markby) asked had they thought that the severe weather experienced everywhere was a Divine rebuke to Sunday workers.

He felt that as they were ignoring God's commands and working on His day, God was saying they should not do it.

The weather on Sundays had been such that men could not do much work on land. God seemed to be saying, "If you disregard My laws I will show you that there is a limit to your disobedience."

In view of the above remarks it is interesting to recall the fact that the Archbishop of Canterbury (the vicar's own primus) has given his sanction to Sunday labour, which is so essential in these times of stress and hardship.

GERMAN INVASION PLAN.

Banquets in celebration of the entry into the war were held all over the country. At Boston the chief speaker was Mr. Gerard, the former Ambassador to Germany, who declared that it was his duty to disclose facts which had been kept from the knowledge of the country for two and a half years. Mr. Gerard said that von Tirpitz, in his well-known speech in the Reichstag, had proposed the institution of unrestricted submarine warfare against England, with the intention, "when England should have been subdued by hunger, to come over to the United States, and collect the price of the war from us."

Mr. Gerard asserted with the utmost emphasis that he had knowledge of the German plan in the event of victory, of attacking the United States.

For the first time in the history of the Palace of Westminster a flag other than the Union Jack was hoisted on the Victoria Tower on April 30th. The Stars and Stripes were given this proud distinction.

THE GILBERT REID CASE.

AN APOLOGY TENDERED.

The case against Dr. Gilbert Reid, who is charged with sedition, libel on the President of the United States and the American flag, was heard at the Hong Kong District Court on June 15th.

Major C. P. Holcomb, District Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and Dr. Reid appeared for the defence.

The District Attorney said that Dr. Reid, who was now appearing for Dr. Reid, wished to address the Court.

Dr. Reid said that he had only been retained in the case the previous day, and naturally he had not been able to get at the entire facts and would be unable to proceed if the case were to be tried that morning. He understood, however, that that was not intended.

His client had prepared an explanatory statement and he asked that his client might be allowed to read the statement, which, he trusted, would be satisfactory to the Judge and to the District Attorney, and thus obviate proceeding further with the informations.

The Judge said that the Court would hear any statement that the defendant desired to make.

Dr. Reid read the following statement:

"With the leave of your Honour I wish to submit here in open Court the following:

"I do not occupy a pleasant position, and I believe your Honour will appreciate the feelings I must have when I stand in Court charged with libelling the President of my country and its accredited representative to the Government of China. It will be apparent to your Honour that the general public, Chinese and foreign, holds the one thus charged in a light far from complimentary, even before trial, and particularly in times of war."

"I shall be frank in stating to your Honour that it has never been my intention to libel, injure, or defame either the President or his chief diplomatic officer in China, to expose either to public hatred, ridicule or contempt. But, in expressing myself on current events, in the hurry of an editorial room, I appear to have stepped beyond the bounds of propriety. I express my honest regret and desire that what has been written may not be construed to possess any offensive meaning and I, as Editor of the 'Peking Post,' will be most glad to refrain from criticism of the American Government or its officials, which may be contrary either to the spirit of our laws or to the purpose of any special legislation as may be enacted during the period of the war."

"I may be allowed to explain that my aim as an editor has always been and is carefully to avoid writing anything defamatory of any one, reputation or to impugning any one's motives. I have aimed to criticize policies rather than men."

"It is my desire that the words which I have used as quoted in the informations, shall be blotted out in so far as they have been written may not be construed as a libelous reflection upon my Government or the officials to whom reference has been made, and I renew through this Court assurances of respect to them and of devotion to my Government at this time and all times."

Dr. Reid asked that the statement, which was signed, should be presented to the Court.

The statement was formally handed in.

The District Attorney said that as Dr. Reid was not ready to proceed and he (the District Attorney) had only seen a copy of Dr. Reid's statement ten minutes previously, and would like carefully to peruse it to see if, in his judgement, it could be accepted for the Government as an apology from Dr. Reid, all that he could do was to adjourn the case until the following morning.

THE TIN MARKET IN HONGKONG.

EFFECTS OF EXCHANGE.

Some interesting observations concerning the effect of the vagaries of exchange on the Hongkong tin market are made in a recent report by the American Consul General Mr. Geo. E. Anderson.

"The high price of Settlements dollar in terms of gold while the Hongkong dollar soars in value with the price of silver combined," he says, "to stop exports of tin from Hongkong during the last half of 1910, and this condition of things will obtain until the price of tin in the markets of the world is so far reduced that the prices for tin now offered in the United States in gold will not net Hongkong smelters enough in silver to cover the costs of their stocks of tin now held."

Normally the Hongkong silver dollar, whose value in gold depends upon the price of silver, is below the Straits Settlements dollar in value. This gives Hongkong tin exporters something of an advantage in so far as the Straits Settlements in terms of the Hongkong dollar, whatever the value of that dollar may be, and a low value of the Hongkong dollar simply means that many more Hongkong dollars at a given price in gold, while in the case of the Straits Settlements dollar, whose value is fixed, the net proceeds of a sale in gold does not vary when exchanged into silver.

When the Hongkong dollar, passed the Straits dollar in value Hongkong tin suffered a great disadvantage. The Hongkong dollar, however, has been reduced in value, and a number of Hongkong dollars exchanged for gold mean a reduced price for tin in the medium in which its costs are figured.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, wherever the balm is applied, at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of burns and scalds may be promptly relieved, and the relief is quick. In fact, for the household it is just such an appropriation as every family should be provided with. It is sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

Stephen Hobbhouse, son of the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobbhouse, and formerly chairman of the Friends' Emergency Committee, was sentenced at Teignmouth to two years' hard labour for refusing to obey military orders.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this season. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

COMMERCIAL.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

Messrs. Maxon and Taylor in their weekly Share Report dated 15th June, state:

"Our market has been slightly more active during the week under review, in spite of the sharp rise in Exchange. It is somewhat curious that money in native circles both here and in Shanghai is easier than it has been for some time past. This is probably due to lack of confidence and paucity of trade engendered by the general outlook. The political situation in China still remains complicated and incomprehensible to the average European observer."

In Shanghai a sharp upward movement has been recorded in all Cotton Mill shares.

RUMBER is quoted 2/10 per lb.

BANK.—Hongkong banks owing to the rise in Exchange have eased off on a quotation of 47/0, at which sales have been effected.

INSURANCE.—Cantoners are nominal at 83/4. Unions have weakened to 82/4, and 82/4. By cable we are advised that the rate is unchanged.

SHIPPING.—Douglas & Co. have a market with buyers at 88¢ with very few shares coming out. Deferred Indica are quiet at 10/8. Star Ferries have changed hands at 29/4 and Steamboats at 17/4.

RENTALS.—China Segars have reduced slightly, and have been done at 10/0 for June Settlement. Malabars might be placed at 90/0, sales are quoted at 83/0 and 84/0.

OTIS AND MINING.—Langkats have eased off to a selling quotation of 7/6. First level shares are unchanged. Trochols at 29/0 are without business. Urals were quoted in the last report from London at 35/0. Shells were done locally at 108/0 and later at 115/0. The London market has suddenly jumped to a buying quotation of 29/0. By cable we are advised that the Shell Company has declared a final dividend of 25% (5/5) making 35% (7/5) for the year, free of Income Tax. Further, that it is the intention of the Shell Company to offer to present shareholders 1,000,000 new shares at par in the ratio of One new for Four old shares. Kailans at 22/6 are in request.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Kowloon Wharves have again been the medium of business at 47/0. Hongkong Docks in spite of apparently brilliant prospects remain round about 120/0. Shanghai Docks have been taken by the North at 51/0.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West Point at 87/0 might find buyers. Hongkong Lands at 300 have been done. Central at 89/0 and Kowloon Lands at 83/0 are without business. Humphreys have been done in small lots at 86/0.

CORROX MILLS.—In the North in spite of the continuance of political troubles business seems a little better. The sensational rise in the price of raw cotton to about 17d. per lb. has had its effect. Ewos have been done at 14/0. Kung Yiks at 15/0, and Shanghai Cottons at 15/0. Yangtzeopos are a lively market at 13/0 buyers. The general tone of the Cotton Mill share market is firm.

ELECTRIC COMPANIES.—Hongkong Electric have buyers at 249. China Lights at 84/0 remain unchanged. Hongkong Tramways show a slight improvement in receipts, and could be placed at 86/0.

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Borneos are nominal at 87/0, whilst China Providents have come to business at 87/0. Cements at 87/0 are wanted. Watsons are weak at 86/0. Dairy Farms at 83/0, Hongkong Ice at 81/0, and Waterworks at 81/0 are all without business. Ropes after sales at 87/0 are in request at 87/0. Wm. Powell's are sellers at 86/0.

EXCHANGE.—The demand rate on London is 2/5 1/2 and the T.T. selling rate on Shanghai is 66/0.

THE YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwals & Kotwall, Cotton and Yarn Brokers of Hongkong state in their report:

"Since our last report on the 1st inst., our yarn market has shown a more steady tone and transactions have passed in about 3000 bales at previous rates. Owing to great scarcity of freight and the increasing prices of raw materials in India, and coupled with abnormal conditions of trade, arrivals are expected to be very small for some time, which has made our market very firm, and there is every tendency of advance in prices."

Foreign holders, with their very small stock on hand, are not inclined to sell unless at a substantial rise in the rates, as they cannot replace any lots under the above unusual position of business in India."

After closing our report, a sudden keen demand has sprung up with a big rise of 5¢ to 10¢ per bale, tendency showing a further advance."

Total sales 6000 bales. Stocks are estimated at 18,500 bales including 13,900 bales bargained for."

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Applications for the War Loan now amount to Rs. 223,600,000, exclusive of Rs. 9,355,425 subscribed through the Post Office section, of the loan up to 10th May, and Rs. 11,944,200 invested in Post Office cash certificates up to 30th April. Details are as under: Bombay, Rs. 77,413,000; Bengal, Rs. 68,782,000; Punjab, Rs. 17,092,000; United Provinces, Rs. 17,870,100; Madras, Rs. 11,204,000; Minor Administrations, Rs. 11,207,700; Burma, Rs. 10,709,200; Central Provinces, Rs. 4,151,000; Bihar and Orissa, Rs. 2,968,700; Assam, Rs. 889,400.

Stephen Hobbhouse, son of the Rt. Hon. Henry Hobbhouse, and formerly chairman of the Friends' Emergency Committee, was sentenced at Teignmouth to two years' hard labour for refusing to obey military orders.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this season. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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THE NEW AND CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS. WITHOUT PAIN OR INCONVENIENCE.

DIRECTIONS.

Apply over the Corn until a thick pellicle or skin formed; and repeat the operation each morning after the bath. It is advisable before the first application, that the Corn be pared; or the foot bathed with soda and water.

Price 60 cents per bottle.

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SUGGESTED DESTRUCTION OF GERMAN HARVESTS.

To the Editor of the Morning Post.

Sir,—The Germans are doing their utmost by means of their submarines to prevent grain reaching our shores in the hope of compelling us to make peace owing to starvation. We are told by our responsible Ministers that the stocks of grain in this country are perilously low, whilst it is probable that in Germany things are even worse.

It is a matter of supreme importance that the absolute failure of the German supply be first brought about if we are not to be the victims of famine ourselves, and I venture, therefore, to claim the widest publicity of your journal to advertise prominently a proposal for the destruction of the German grain crops by means of fire balls dropped from aircraft. The control of bread stuffs in Germany having been taken over by the German Government, it is as permissible and necessary for the allies to destroy the crops as to capture crops of grain at sea. In the Rhine Valley and districts within reach of our aircraft there are vast tracts of land planted with grain, the fields bounded by one another, and without fences or hedges, throughout this district, too. I am informed that it is invariably windy, and that the Russian frontier of Germany and in the plains in Hungary, if properly constructed, destroy thousands of acres (the crops becoming much drier than in England). It is like tinder right down to the ground by the time it is ready to eat, and with little risk to the inhabitants, other less non-eradicant, as cottages and farm buildings among the fields are rare.

A suitable fireball could surely soon be devised and manufactured by our experts, but it is imperative, however, that the necessary experiments and plans are made quickly, as the German harvests are earlier than ours (the rice harvest in Germany begins in June, a good many weeks before any corn is cut in England), and there is therefore no time to be lost. This scheme was submitted by a retired colonel of the Indian Army to a well-known expert on flying, who said that the suggestion was receiving consideration. This was in February, 1915, but to the best of my knowledge nothing more has been heard of the matter. Through the difficulty of method of dealing with this important matter we have already ruined the chance of destroying two harvests. Are we to allow Germany to reap yet a third—Yours, etc.

CAITHORPE.

Ferry Hall, Birmingham, April 24.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE. HONGKONG AND CHINA DISTRICT.

T.Y.C.A. DIVISION.

Tuesday, June 19th.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. 9 p.m. Gymnasium.

Thursday, June 21st.—8 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill. 9 p.m. Gymnasium.

SAINT JOHN DIVISION.

Monday, June 19th.—7 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Tuesday, June 19th.—4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture for recruits, by Surgeon-Lieut. Trained members may attend.

Wednesday, June 20th.—7 p.m. Gymnasium, Bandaging.

Friday, June 22nd.—4.15 p.m. First Aid Lecture for recruits, by Surgeon-Lieut. Trained members may attend.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE DIVISION.

Monday, June 19th.—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Wednesday, June 20th.—12.50 p.m. First Aid Class. Corp. Kog in charge.

7 p.m. Gymnasium.

Thursday, June 21st.—4.15 p.m. Squad and Stretcher Drill.

Friday, June 22nd.—4.15 p.m. First Aid Class. Corp. Kog in charge.

Friday, June 22nd.—6.15 p.m. Bandaging Practice.

(Sd.) E. RAFFES, Officer in Charge of District.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

COMMAND.

The Command of the Police Reserve will be temporarily taken over by the A.S.P. (R.) as acting Deputy Superintendent.

Unit Commanders will communicate with the acting D.S.P. (R.) either direct or through this office.

(Sd.) P. O. JONES, D.S.P. (R.)

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HAITAN..... | Capt. A. E. Hodgins..... | **FRIDAY,** 22nd June at 12 Noon.

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Steamer.	Tons & Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots.....	Fri., 22nd June.
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots.....	Tues., 3rd July.
KOREA MARU	18,000-18 knots.....	Tues., 17th July.
SIBERIA MARU	15,000-18 knots.....	Fri., 27th July.
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots.....	Fri., 10th August.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000-18 knots.....	Sat., 25th August.

First Class to London, " 3848s. (£77-10-0) Return 8860s. (£129-
 " " San Francisco 8325s. " 8347s.50.

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NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	\$ INABA MARU. Capt. Higo, Tons 12,500	MONDAY, 16th July, at Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.....	\$ SUWA MARU. Capt. Sekine, Tons 21,000	MONDAY, 18th June at 11 a.m.
	\$ ATSUTA MARU. Capt. Itano, Tons 16,000	MONDAY, 22nd July at 11 a.m.
	\$ HITACHI MARU. Capt. Tominga, Tons 13,500	WEDNESDAY, 18th July at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI AND KOBE..... BOMBAY MARU, (SATURDAY, 23rd
Capt. Shinohara, Tons 8,000 June.

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Ltd., whence and/or from the Wharves
delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by 22nd June, will
be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
packages are to be left in the Godowns
where they will be examined on the 21st
June, 1917 at 7 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be
presented and written within ten days
after arrival of steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.

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Hongkong, June 15, 1917. 13872

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I—Authorised Capital £8,000,000	
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000	
Paid-up Capital	£2,437,508
II—Fire Funds.....	3,857,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds.....	17,667,890
Sinking Fund Account;	125,250
	£33,970,367.
Revenue Fire Branch.....	£2,381,458
" Life and Annuity	
Branches.....	2,141,693
Revenue Marine Department...	337,523
Other Receipts	478,940

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TESTING HONESTY.

DOLLAR BILL EXPERIMENT.

The old question, Is honesty the best policy? has received a new answer in two articles lately contributed by Cleveland Moffett to "McClure's."

Mr. Moffett believes in the common run of humanity. He is convinced that most people would rather do right than do wrong, and in pursuit of concrete evidence in support of this conviction he initiated a somewhat unique experiment.

He sent to a hundred different names a hundred letters, each addressed (inside the envelope) to a fictitious company; each containing a dollar bill; and each carrying clearly the name and address of the sender. He wanted to see how many of those who received letters would endeavor to return the money and rectify an evident mistake. He wanted to find out how many people really believe that honesty is the best policy.

The persons to whom letters were sent were divided into two groups, fifty women and fifty men. The women were divided into ten smaller groups as follows:—

- 1.—Five wives of prosperous citizens.
- 2.—Five actresses.
- 3.—Five stenographers.
- 4.—Five trained nurses.
- 5.—Five teachers.
- 6.—Five successful business women.
- 7.—Five miscellaneous women.
- 8.—Five working girls.
- 9.—Five doctors.
- 10.—Five lawyers.

The men were divided into ten groups as follows:—

- 1.—Five successful business men.
- 2.—Five lawyers.
- 3.—Five rich men.
- 4.—Five saloon-keepers.
- 5.—Five plumbers.
- 6.—Five New York aldermen.
- 7.—Five newspaper men.
- 8.—Five actors.
- 9.—Five doctors.
- 10.—Five New York policemen.

The results of the experiment are thus reported:—

Taking the fifty women by groups we find that of the five wives of prosperous citizens, three sent back the dollar. Of the five actresses, three sent it back. Of the five stenographers, three sent it back. Of the five trained nurses, three sent it back. Of the five teachers, four sent it back. Of the five successful business women, five sent it back. Of the five miscellaneous women, three sent it back. Of the five working girls, three sent it back. Of the five doctors, three sent it back. Of the five lawyers, three sent it back.

Summing up the female test it appears that of the fifty women thirty-three were honest and returned the money, whereas seventeen did not return it.

Taking the fifty men by groups we find that of the five successful business men, three returned the dollar. Of the five lawyers, four returned it. Of the five rich men, four returned it. Of the five saloon-keepers, one returned it. Of the five plumbers, three returned it. Of the five New York aldermen, three returned it. Of the five newspaper men, four returned it. Of the five actors, four returned it. Of the five doctors, two returned it. Of the five New York policemen, three returned it.

Summing up the male test we see that of the fifty men thirty-one were honest.

ST. GEORGE THE TANK.

GRAPHIC STORY OF 40 HOURS' AMAZING FIGHT.

The capture of Waincourt and Honiwell (south-east of Arras) will always be famous if only for the journey of a tank. It had a forty-hour duel with Hindenburg, which outdoes all the stories of St. George and the Dragon. Nothing like it had ever been done before by any engine of war with a human crew. Only those who have heard what the hold of a tank is like can understand the feat of endurance by its cabinied and padded crew.

Our infantry (says Mr. W. Beech Thomas in the "Daily Mail") were held up by heavy machine-gun fire from pits and trenches dotted over a slope on their left. They were attacking from the furthest point south where we had crossed the Hindenburg line in the Arras sector.

In their plight a tank was called to help, and elected to go forth unaccompanied on a long mission. It started by a direct advance along the line of Hindenburg wire, and flattened out one belt as its leisure while bullets rattled on its hide like hail on a tin roof.

ONE BELT FLATTENED.

When one belt was flattened St. George the Tank turned in a graceful curve and proceeded with stately pomp to come back on a parallel course down the second net of wire. For a while the gunners had ceased firing, but now again ordinary bullets and armour-piercing bullets rained on his vizor. He had a number of infantry along the trench behind the wire. He now picked off a quantity of machine gunners, though some burrowed into dug outs and stayed there till subsequently taken prisoner.

From the warren of machine gunners he went on to the village fortress of Waincourt, snaked a serpentine course in and around it, spitting fire for he has the dragon's gifts as well as St. George's gifts—whenever a goal target offered.

EVERY CARTRIDGE USED.

For a day and a night and a day he continued his quest, noosing out German machine gunners and groups of infantry in two villages, in the valley, and along the slopes. At last, bumped and battered and worn as a shipwrecked crew, almost every pigeon hole of ammunition used, the valiant crew turned their bows homeward.

Their ship covered much country and spent forty hours on the adventure.

THE HUMOROUS FORGER.

A German criminal with an amiable bent towards the lighter side of things has been discovered by the Berliner Zeitung am "Mitag."

For some time counterfeit bank-notes have been circulating widely in Berlin. The official notification of this circumstance offers a reward of 450 for the apprehension of the forger, and at the same time directs attention to certain divergencies from the genuine notes, which are to be observed on the wings of the eagle and in the colouring.

One of these forgers, whose workshop is evidently in Cologne, has given to the forged paper a distinctive character, showing that the war has not robbed him at least of his humour. On numerous notes circulated among Cologne tradesmen it was found that the penal clause on the backs had been altered to read:—

"He who forges bank notes clumsily or who accepts forged ones such as this, is a donkey, and will be punished with imprisonment for life." "He who does the job cleverly will get rich like the privileged food-boarders gentlemen in the Government departments."

"For the Blood is the Life."

YOUR BLOOD WANTS PURIFYING.

IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blisters, Spots, Pimples, Boils, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually blemishing through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

All these are sure signs of logging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

The True Value of CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is certified by a most remarkable collection of unswerving testimonials from grateful patients of all classes; patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable; patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success; patients who not only have been cured of the skin disease, but of all other ailments which they were suffering from; patients who have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.) Over 50 years' success. Pleasant tastes and purged free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Druggists. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

IF YOU are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, Blood Poison, etc.

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